



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Mortality in Santos, State of São Paulo, Brazil.*

During the year there were in all in the municipality of Santos 1,555 deaths. Of the total number of deaths about 23 per cent were caused by infectious and contagious diseases. The daily average number of deaths was 4.64.

The following were the numbers of deaths produced by infectious diseases: Tuberculosis, 185; variola, 77; malarial fevers, 54; grippe, 23; enteric fever, 11; dysentery, 5; bubonic plague, 4; yellow fever, 1; other diseases of this class, 20.

*Bubonic plague in Argentina.*

A dispatch of the 12th instant from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, states that the preceding day there were, in the city of Tucuman, 6 fatal cases of a disease supposed by the health authorities to be bubonic plague. The cases were not, however, verified; at least there has been no such report received here.

*Late reports of variola in Chile.*

Reports dated the 14th instant from Santiago state that from the date of the recrudescence of variola in that city there has been in all a total of 1,297 fatal cases.

Under the same date is a report that the Government in Congress has appropriated the sum of 300,000 pesos—about \$150,000—for the purpose of preventing the spread of epidemic diseases in that country.

A dispatch of the 13th instant from Santiago states that there has been a severe recrudescence of bubonic plague in Antofagasta.

A press dispatch of date of the 17th instant states that the Chilean Government has resolved to pass a statute making vaccination against variola compulsory. There have been rumors of such anticipated action for some time, but as yet nothing has been done in the way of such legislation.

*Variola in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*

Reports received here from unofficial sources, some private letters, and also from the daily press of this city and the press of Rio Grande, show that the epidemic of variola in Rio Grande seems to be beyond control of the health authorities at that place.

A report from Rio Grande do Sul, lately received here, states as follows:

The epidemic of variola has spread out in all directions throughout the city, and there are now many houses which contain 4, 5, or 6 persons afflicted with this disease, and which have been virtually deserted by the well members of the families occupying them.

Yesterday [the 11th instant] there were 15 new cases reported to the health department, and the preceding day 16 cases were reported. It is, however, believed that these numbers do not in any way embrace the total number of cases, as most persons endeavor to conceal the cases as long as possible, or until a fatal termination defies concealment.

Each day of the epidemic seems to be more terrible and the outlook appears more gloomy.

The concealed cases each day, by reason of their concealment and consequent nonisolation, are the means of a fearful increment in the epidemic.

The situation is most horrible.